## The Name Incarvillea arguta

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When investigating the dates of publication of Royle's Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains, Dr. T. A. Sprague pointed out (Kew Bull. 1933, 386) that plate 72, fig. 1, of that work was published in 1835, while the corresponding text did not appear till the year following. The plate included dissections of the plant illustrated, and was therefore sufficient to validate its name, which Sprague gave as Incarvillea diffusa. Sprague was prepared to accept the genus Amphisome as distinct from Inarvillea, and accordingly made a new combination Amphisome diffusa (Royle) Sprague.

It has now come to light that the copy of Royle's work examined by Dr. Sprague (that in the library of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) is exceptional in having this particular plate labelled Intarvilled diffusa. Six other copies have been examined, two in the library of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, three in the Lindley Library of the Royal Botanic Garden; (for information about which we are indebted to Mr. W. T. Stearn) and one at the Linnean Society of London (examined on our behalf by Mr. O'Grady): in all these plate 72, fig. 1, is labelled Amphicome arguta. That this was Royle's intention at that time is emphasised by three facts: first, that the name Amphicome arguta (as we are informed by Mr. Stearn) appears on the original wrapper of the part concerned; secondly, by the reference in the text, where the entry is "Intarvillea (Amphicome arguta; ... [here follows a brief Latin diagnosis] ... Amphicome arguta. Tab. 72, fig. 1"; thirdly, by the use of the name Amphicome arguta in the list of illustrations.

The sequence of events appears to have been that Royle at first named his plant as a new species of Incarvilla, I. diffusa Royle, and this name was inscribed on the plates. Subsequently he observed the differences between it and the species of Incarvillae described previously, and as a result he segregated his plant as a distinct genus and called it Amphicome arguta. The name Incarvillae diffusa was accordingly ensed from the plates (there is evidence of this on the paper, though it has been very skilfully done), and Amphicome arguta was substituted. The plants were submitted, however, to Robert Brown and his opinion, that Amphicome should only rank as a subgenus of Incarvillae, became available in time to incorporate it in the text.

Brown supplied Royle with an amended description of Incarvillea and diagnoses of its two subgenera Incarvillea and Amphitome. As Brown's work was published verbatim by Royle, Incarvillea subgenus Amphitome should be attributed to R. Brown. The description of the species was, however, Royle's own, and he is responsible for the specific name used in the text, Incarvillea argunta.

The plate, which as already mentioned appeared in 1835, validates the genus Amphicome Royle and the species Amphicome arguta Royle.

One of us (A. G.) is revising the genus *Incarvillea* and is inclined to Robert Brown's view, which only allows *Amphicome* subgeneric rank. Chatterjee (in Kew Bull. 1948, 183) has recently stated the same opinion. It should be

noted that, working from the Kew copy of Royle, he accepts Insarvillea diffusa as the published name for tab. 72, fig. 1. This not only leads to the adoption of the wrong specific epithet, but to attributing Amphinome as a genus to the next author who accepted it, namely G. Don, instead of to Royle himself. Accepting Amphinome as a subgenus of Insarvillea, the nomenclatural results of this note may be summarised:—

INCARVILLEA SUBGERUS AMPHICOME (Royle) R. Br. apud Royle, Ill. Bot. Him. 296 (1836).

Syn. Amphicome Royle, Ill. Bot. Him. Pl. t. 72, fig. 1 (1835); G. Don, Gen. Syst., iv, 655 (1837).

Type species of subgenus:-

I. ARGUTA (Royle) Royle, Ill. Bot. Him. 296 (1836).

Syn. Amphicome arguta Royle, Ill. Bot. Him. t. 72, fig. 1 (1835).

Incarvillea diffusa Royle, Ill. Bot. Him. t. 72, fig. 1 (1835)—only seen in one copy; Chatterjee in Kew Bull. 1948, 185 and in Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal, ii, 63 (1948).

Amphicome diffusa (Royle) Sprague in Kew Bull. 1933, 386.

It remains to point out that Mr. W. T. Stearn has already discussed [Journ. Arn. Arb. xxi, 186: 1943) a similar instance of variation in the lettering of Royle's illustrations, plate 92 having appeared as Lilium Thomsonianum or Friilliaria Thomsonianu. The latter is the amended name, following D. Don's decision on the taxonomy of the plant concerned, but two copies (at the Arnold Arboretum and, as in the case of Amphicome, at Kew) apparently escaped correction.